NO. 40.

wages and get rid of him. If the head of the ministry won't do it, then it has to be done in an irregular way, and more damage is done than if the man at the head of the government does his duty. (Cheers from honorable members seated near Lord John Russell.) The course which has been pursued in the present case is unfair, both to the government and to the colleagues of the individual to whem I have referred. (Hear, hear.) There is one other point which I wish to impress upon the House. If we are to get out of this meas it will require no ordinary energy and no short palitry measures. The government must do a great deal, and let the House prepare to do a great deal, and let the House prepare to do a great deal, and let the House prepare to do a great deal, in its turn. Let them give the Minister of War all the power he requires—let them pass acts of Parliament if he wants them—let him be, in fact, for the time, a species of military dictator. That Englant is not a military Power is pretty clear from the exhibition we have been making at Sebastopol. But why do we cut our military force in two, and why do we not put our Ludian force into the Queen's service? But so great has been the repugarance to this step, that when the Duke of Wellington asked for Sir Thomas Munro to be his second in command in Spain, all his indiunce was unable to procure the appointment. At that time the whigs were sitting here (on the opposition benches), and opposing and decrying the Duke of Wellington. (Hear, hear.) My right honorable friend (Mr. S. Herbert) may rest assured that he is the last man to be found fault with. But if I am asked who is the true culprit. I should accuse, first, the total ignorance of what the army undertook is going to the Crimes and in besieging Febataopol; and, secondly, the total incompetency of Lord Aberdeen to rule a commissariat composed of treasury clerks. I hardly know the Duke of Newcastle when I see him, but I have known Lord Aberdeen long, and I must say that I sw friendly to him for his amable and pe

arn attributed the chief blame of the defects Colonel Norm attributed the chief blame of the defects our army organization to the House, which refused to rant money for military purposes.

Mr. Minns considered that the evils compained of rere the result of a long system of public neglect, the orrection of which required a strong and vigorous administration. He opposed the motion. No one, he longit, could believe that a committee was a fair and roper tribunal for such an inquiry.

The Marquir of Granby digressed into the question of the policy of the war, which he condemned, being conjuced that the Emperor of Russia never intended to eize upon the Ottoman Empire, and that the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe was not the real biect of the war.

incot that the Emperor of Russia never intended to eize upon the Ottoman Empire, and that the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe was not the real bject of the war.

Mr. W. Linday said, as the government would not dopt the measures, he thought necessary he should give his support to the motion. Another ground was, hat a large portion of our noble army in the Grimea had exished, he believed, through neglect. A third reason was the state of the transport service.

Mr. Lavans said he had no intention that evening of intering into details, though he could scarcely give a sient vote; but, as usual, his right honorable friend the iercetary at War had dragged him into details, with which, on more than one occasion, he had troubled the House. The right honorable gentleman was generally so ingurious in his speeches that they required following to show what his statements really were. He did not for a moment insinuste that the statements made by the right honorable gentleman had attempted to justify what had occurred by occurring to events in history. But they might as well consign all books of history to the flames, if their purpose was not to warn those who followed to avoid the errors of past times. The right honorable gentleman had attempted to justify what had occurred by occurring to events in history. But they might as well consign all books of history to the flames, if their purpose was not to warn those who followed to avoid the errors of past times. The right honorable gentleman said that after Talavres a state of things existed similar to that which now existed at Balaklava; but, surely, if a great minister undertook a great war, the first thing he should be carried on, and to see what mistakes had been committed, in order, if possible, to avoid them. (Hear.) Having to a certain extent justified the errors which had been committed; the right honorable gentleman attempted to defend them—first throwing the blame on the system, and then, he regretted to say, on the army. If he remembered righting the hi same state flow as at that period; no amalgamation taken place; nothing whatever had been done. The thonorable gentleman then throw the blame on the y, saying there were no officers capable of command-brigade. (Several honorable members, in the absol fir. Sidney Herbert, ventured slight expressions lissent.) The right honorable gentleman said no reuntal officer knew anything about brigade service, as.) He wanted to know why some paltry is along a sidney allowed to prevent employing men who had gained riesene in the great wars in load? He took the ince of Sir Coin Campbell. To him we owed one of greatest victories we had gained in India. His terra were at the disposal of the government. Did they him in command of a division? Not but in the comia of a brigade, under a general officer who had never a slot fired and knew nothing about a campaign, it, hear.) Who were the other general officers ild not wish to say anything unpleasant, but the was come when they must speak out. (Hear, hear.) general officer had returned from India with a someli doubtful reputation. He did not pronunce her that reputation had been justly assailed, but a was no man who would not acknowledge it must a very bad effect on those who served under him r.) Other commands were given to others no less apetent, and yet there were men who had seen ser of such a nature in India as entitled and qualified ito take part in the great events which had taken in the Crimes. Then, the right honorable gentle land that our sailors were taken from a class of a who were depeadent on others—they ould not, itd, even make their own be is. He would remind louse that our sailors were taken from a class of the mast the longer expression and the sailor in the same into the same position as the sailor in the Englany; his intelligence. The sailor, on the contrary, was a tipon every moment to exercise his intelligence, hat was there any difference? When a solder entered and such the cause of the officers her alide singlishmen, was there any difference of the contrary, w

nembers proposed an amalgamacion of the War Office, are miss studios, percelorquic for the tester the Front students of the contract of the policy percentile bits duries intelligently, was than the battlescane be are well under a tested register. Great as a state of the percentage of the percentage

its mixed appelation, as dishered as high reasons to the spect and its issue of seventy or sighty subjects. That was exactly what he complained of that they were induced to believe they had incompanion on matters which poople whe had lived in formation on matters which poople whe had lived in formation on matters which poople whe had lived in formation on matters which poople whe had lived in formation on matters which poople, the had lived in the state of all parts and the state of all parts and that those transports had only bein angoed in conveying flows the management of the state of affers at Balakiava, and had particularly instanced the want of vegetables. This was attrictly true, for he (Mr. Layard) had himself been a witness to it, and had seen the unfortunation of the state of affers at Balakiava, and had particularly instanced the want of vegetables. The was attrictly true, for he (Mr. Layard) had himself been a winness to it, and had seen the unfortunation of the state of affers at Balakiava, and had particularly instanced by the tropolicities, there is the state of a state of the state of affers at Balakiava, and the state of the state of affers at Balakiava, and the state of the state of affers at Balakiava, and the state of the state of affers at Balakiava, and the state of the state of affers at Balakiava, and the state of the state of a state of the state of t

and) End strong reason for believing that before long the government would not be able to bring Persis chastopol Persis would be subject they did not take Schustopol Persis would be subject they did not take Schustopol Persis would be subject to the would be be wind to say imperilled, he for they would be be well be be would not say imperilled, he for your given greatly shaken. And what was the position of Europe's All the troops had been taken from Bulgaris and thowas into the Crimea to assist our unfortunate army in repairing the mistakes made by the government at home. Turkey had been deprived of all defence, and the government were doubfield the course Austria would take. (Hear.) He could not believe that she would not take part with us, but if she did not Russia fell upon Austria, raised Hungary against her, and beat her in a pitched battle, what was there to prevent Russia from going to Connadinople: He she did what was to save a subject of the strong of the country ought to be self-ministered by near who had shown themselves so incompetent in war and incompetent in diplomacy; and is could not by his vote to night show the slightest confidence in those who had betrayed what he considered to be the best interests of the country. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) For the first time, brave hearts which had never desponded were desponding at the state of things existing in the Crimea. He had received letterfrom two gentlems he knew well, and from whom had never heard a word to say they doubted or feared, stating that at last they must confess things were desponded were desponding at the state of things existing that at last two must consens the country. They must have men to carry out a policy worthy of the country doubted or feared, stating that at last two must consens the country. They must have men to carry out a policy worthy of the country. And if they had the reduced the reduced the position of a second rate power. (Hear, hear.) It was with those convictions—these some more of the total country and if the po

the finance for on the grounds of monoting or corrected conservation is very shall interprete late singline. We see that there has need a contract of

House would be utterly impracticable. He should against the motion.

After a few remarks by Colonel Sibthorp, and a speech shoost inaudible, from Sir J. Fitzgerald, understood to be condemnatory of the Commander of the British forces in the Crimes.

Mr. Knurrier referred to certain precedents, and, on the motion of Mr. Stafford, with the consurrence of Lord Palmerston, the debate was adjourned until Monday.

day.

The House adjourned at a quarter of twelve o'clock until Monday.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

A letter from Odeas, of the 9th ult., in the Out Deutsche Post, says:—I am able to inform you positively that the Russians have taken all the necessary measures for assuming the offensive in the Orimes, and you may shortly expect to hear of their moving forward, as they have received the necessary relavorements. The Wasderer of Vienna, of the 20th ult., says that the exertions made to send large bodies of troops to the Crimea from the Denube are incessant. Primes Gertschavoff, on the tith, ordered General Luders to make a diversion into the Dobrudscha, in order to prevent, if possible, the Tark frem leaving Varus for the Crimea. Large bodies of Russian troops have been ordered to concentrate them serves at Perekop, so as to afterwards advance on Enpatoria, and attack the place, by assault, if necessary.

THE RUSSIAN LOSS.

toris, and attack the place, by assault, if necessary.

THE RUSSIAN 1.028.

According to accounts from Odessa, stated to be derived from official sources and documents, the total number of men put hors de combut from the 28th of September (exclusive consequently of the defeat of the Alms) to the 27th of December, does not exceed 25,763, including prisoners taken and deaths from disease or other causes not resulting from wounds. The following are the details:

Killed or died of wounds. 5.7,361

Wounded 5.13,823

Prisoners 1.617

Died of disease, accident, &c. 4,019

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

BEYONS MEMOROPOO, Jan. 6, 1855.

My Lord Durn.—The weather has been so bad since I wrote to your Grace on the 2d inst, that I have not yet been enabled to cisembark the 59th, with a view of encamping the regiment, and it attractions on board of the Golden Fierce, in the harbor.

The ground is thickly covered with snow, though not very deep.

The ground is thickly covered with snow, though not very deep.

All my endeavors are directed to the speedy disembarkation and getting up of the huts, which have now arrived in considerable numbers, and the establishment of the depot of provisions, which I alluded to in my list despatch, near headquarters, which I am now enabled to do, with the assistance of the 18th and 39th Regiments, the first encamped mar. Balakwa, the last atill steeping on board the Golden Fleece.

There has been no movement on the part of the enemy. I enclose a return of the canualies that have arisen up to the 4th inst. I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

DESPATCH PROM ADMIRAL BRUAT.

His Grace the Duke of Newsatte, &c.

DESPATCH PROM ADMIRAL BRUAT.

The cold has been pretty sharp the past few days. Since yesterday the weather is milder, and the snow has thawed, though the wind is still from the north.

In the night, between the 7th and 8th, the Russians made a sortis against the parallel which is in advance of battery No. 19. Our soldiers waited until they were within point blank distance, and then vigorously repulsed them. They left many killed upon the ground. In the night, between the 11th and 12th, 150 Rus ians stincked our lines. Friren back, after a hand to hand fight of some minutes, they left in our works seven killed and two prisoners wounded. Our loss was five wounded.

Considerable reinforcements have recently reached the allies. Liprandi has again advanced his outports to the Tchernays. Forty thousand Russians with eighty gass are said to be at Ferekop.

MANAGEMENT OF THE ENGLISH COMMISSo extraordinary is the want of arrangement in the distribution of requisites for the British, that Lord Ragian has been compelled to borrow 10,000 greationts from General Canrobert. And in great heats the other day two agents of the British commissariat came to Balatiava, and taking the first ship they could find—which chanced to be one that had isin at anchor for a considerable time, with a cargo from England on board, there being no one authorized to receive it—they set out for Constantinophe. On the way they happened to mention to the captain of the ship that their urgent mission was to buy shoes for the troops, who were in a wretched condition for want. The captain, in reply, gave them the agreeable information that his ship had several thousand cases of shoes on board for those very trops, but that there was no "proper officer" to receive them, come quently they could not be landed.

THE DANUBE.

The Paris Potric says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russiana has given rise to a demand for explanations from Prince Gortechalof, on the part of Aastria, and that, at the same time, orders have been sent to Count Coronini to prevent the Russians from recommencing a campaign on the Danube.

The Paris Potric says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russians has given rise to a demand for explanations from Prunce Gortschalouf, on the part of Austria, and that, at the rame time, orders have been sent to Count Coronini to prevent the Russians from recommencing a campaign on the Danube.

According to advices from Bucharast, of the 26th ult., the Admirais have declared all the ports on the Black Sc and the Sea of Axof in a state of strict blockade, and have captured or laid an embarge on several ships laden with provisions and ammunities for the Russians. The crew steemer Black Sea, with the submarian telegraphic cable to consect Varna with Balaklava, has put out damaged to Harwich.

Aletter, dated Karz, December 28, states that the appointment of Ismael Pasha to commune. The army of Anatolla, had preduced the best effect on the troops. Prunce Perstynski, a Pole, Lieutenant in the Russian Guard, had described to the Turks.

There is once more a russor that the Turkish government is in possession of authentic intelligence of the death of Schmayl.

THE ARMY OF SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholms of January 33, say orders have been given to place the entire Gredish army on a war footing, with the states the street of the possession of the province of the last, or in any of the province of the last, or in a province of the last, or in a province of the last, or in any of the San Stockholms of January 33, any orders have been given to place the contract Green and the surface of the possession of the green of the scoons of the penultimate year, for examination and province and the surface of the possession of the province of the last, or in any office of the scoons of the penultimate year, for examination of the grown made the surface of the possession of authentic testelligence of the scoons of the penultimate year, for examination of the province of the penultimate year, for examination of the province of the penultimate year, for examination of the province of the penultimate year, for examination of

THE GERMAN FEDERATED ARMIES.

[[Derlin (Jan. 20) Correspondence of London Times.]

Now that so much is talked of the federal contingents being mobilized, it may be interesting to know of what they consist. The tables published by the military commission at Frankfort show the total strength of the federal army (being the sum of the federal contingents) to be £25,037 men, constituted as follows—

Corps d'Armee.

12 3 Austria.

153, 295
4 5 6 Prussis.

170 509
7 Bavaria.

8 Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt.

47,557
9 Saxony, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Luxemburg,
Limburg.

Limburg.

15,306
16 Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, the Hansent Towns, Mecklenburg.

18,150
Reserve division of infantry.

18,150

Engineers. 6,745
On the different states 3 371

Total 625,037
In addition to the above are— 1,470
Surgeors— 1,470
Transport department. 16 538
The siege artillery consists of 250 guns, viz. 122 cannon, 21 how're'rs, and 97 mortars. The whole is tactically subdivided into 287 bettailons, 409 aquadrons, and 147 batteries, consisting of 1,122 guns.

A recent plan for a new federal military constitution contemplates an increase of 50,000 men in all, an increase of the artillery to the proportion of 2½ guns to every thousand men, instead of 2 to every thousand, as at present, and a reduction of the proportion of the cavalry to the infantry from one seventh to one-sighth, on the ground that the increase of 50,000 men will be applied chiefly to garrison purposes. Whenever there is the least prospect of a federal mobilization the unsatistactory state of the contingent of the petty States is brought into greater prominence, but is always smoothed over by one or other of the greater Powers for their own political connexion's sake. Should the federal army ever be brought into the field there would be little more than the seven for their own political connexion's sake. Should the federal army ever be brought into the field there would be little more than the seven first corps d'armée available—say 400,000; on the other band, Austria and Prussin would always have turther forces over and above their contingent, which they would willingly enough bring into feleral service, as by that means the troops would be kept at federal cost, and at the same time procure a proportionate amount of accendancy for the nation to which they belong. One of the most faulty is the medical department: some small contingents have no surgeon at all; while one contingent has eight surgeons, another of similar strength has one; in exact proportion to the poverty and the mismanagement of these minute States is their price and their regulsive tendency, as that anything like an arrangement among themselves for a medical department.

Holland.

THE RELATI

Holland. A Rotterdam correspondent of the London News, writ-

A Rotterdam correspondent of the London News, writing on January 24th, rays:—

The attacks lately made by a portion of the American press upon Holland—a digest of which I sent you in a recent communication—bave produced their effect in the minds of the people of this country. Whilst realily admitting that the state of their marine would not enable them to make any physical resistance to America, should she unswisely bite as well as bark, they also regard the unworthy threats made by her for such an unworthy cause as a species of juvenile swager becoming only juven le state. We have as yet no Minister of Merine to take the portfolio abandoned by Vice-Admiral Realie; but the public are urging upon government the necessity of immediately placing the fleet in a state of efficiency. An immense sum is yearly voted for the maintenance of a standing army far too numerous for a country that bas so little use for an army. And the question is now being asked whether it would not be more politic to reduce the army at least to half its numerical strength, in order to increase the efficiency of the marine. "The millions so spent," anys one indignant writer, "would be well spent, whilst the sum now voted is far to small to render the marine efficient; and thus it may be considered as thrown way and wasted money. Would we again see Hollond prosperous, let us give to the army what we now vote to the army."

ARTICLES OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION-ANTICIPATED [From the Madrid Gazette, Jan. 14.]

(From the Madrid Gazette, Jan. 14.)

CHAPTER I.

1. All public powers emanate from the nation in which the sovereignty essentially resides, and which possesses the exclusive right of establishing its fundamental laws.

2. The nation binds itself to maintain and protect the worship and ministers of the Catholic religion professed by Spaniards; but no Spaniard or foreigner can be prosecuted for his opinions so long as he does not manifest from by public acts contrary to religion.

3. All Spaniards may print and publish their ideas freely, without previous censure, hat subject to the laws. No printed paper can be seized until after it has begun to circulate. Jury for offences of the press.

4. No Spaniard can be made prisoner, or his house forcibly entered, except in the cases and form that the law prescribe.

5. No Spaniard can be tried or condemned except by the component judge or tribunal, in virtue of laws anterior to the offence, and in the form that these prescribe.

6. Capital punishment for political offences. No confiscation of property.

7. If the security of the State requires, in extraordinary circumstances, the temporary suspension, in all or part of the roomarchy of article 4, it shall be determined by a law: but in no case can the government be authorized to transport or banish Spaniards from the pennsula.

CHAPTER II.

8. The Cories shall be composed of two co legislative

8. The Cortes shall be composed of two co legislative

8. The Cortes shall be composed of two co legislative bodies, equal in faculties—the Senate and the Congress of Depaties.

9. Senators are for life, and named by the king. They must be Spaniards, 35 years of age, and belong to one of the following categories:—I. Ministers of the Crown. 2. Pretidents of the Cortes, or of one of the colegislative bedies. 3. Archbishops or bishops. 4. Captains Genaral of the army or navy. 5. Ambassadors. 6. Pretidents of the supreme tribunals. 7. Persons who have been senators by any one of the modes of nomination that have been practised in Spain. 8. Persons who have been thrice deputies. 9. Ministers Plenipotentiary, who have been thrice deputies. 9. Ministers of the Ministers and Facila of the tribunals who have been spear is that office. Members of the Royal Spaniah Academies of History and Science who have been deputies. Persons comprised in the above categories must also have property, pay, or pension to the amount of 30,000 reals. a year, (2000), in order to be eligible as sensiors. 13. Those also may be named senators who pay 6,000 reals direct contributions, and who have been deputies to the Cortes, or who are granters of Spain and hold titles of the king-dom, or who are or have been members of provincial deputations, Alcaldes of towns of 30,000 inhabitants, presidents of junias or tribunals of commerce, members of the Royal Academy of Noble Arts. The first creation of senators is not to exceed 120. Vecanness by death or resignation may be at any time filled up. The king may, when the Cortes are sitting, annually name a number of canators not exceeding the 10th part of the first creation. Each nomination to be made by a special decree. The ling' come and the beir to the crown are senators at 25 years of the Royal Academy of the Roya

yearso id.

CHAPTER IV.

16. Each province shall name a deputy at least for each \$6,000 of its population.

11. Deputies are elected for three years.
CHAPTER V.

each 50,000 of its population.

11. Peputies are elected for three years.

CHAPTER V.

12. The Cortes to meet annually on the lat of October, and sit for four months. The King may suspend or discover them. The sum of the suspens on must not exceed one month, and the Cortes shall sit the same number of days over the four months that they have been suspended during them. They will also assemble when convoked by the King, or (in the cus prescribed by the constitution,) by the permanent deputation of the Cortes. When the King dissolves the Corte, he shall convoke others within 60 days.

13. The Feenate shall name its president, vice-president, and secretaries.

14. There shall be a permanent deputation of the Cortes, consisting of four senators and seven deputes, which, when the Cortes are not eiting, shall each over the observance of the constitution and the guarantee of individual security, and shall convoke the Cortes in the cases foreseen by the constitution, and is case of the exaction of any tax or lean not approved by the law of the budget or by a special law.

15. The Tribuval of Accounts shall be appointed by the Cortes, and itself shall mane its accountants and other dependents.

CHAP. VI.

14. The King usentions and promulgates the laws.

17. The King used the authorized by a special law to marry and te permit the marriage of persons who are his subjects and called upon by the constitution to success to the throne.

CHAPTER VI.

13. In case of the King being disabled from exercising

The responsible Ministers who shall transgress this rule, and the employes who shall obey or transmit their orders or exact sums not approved by the Cortes, shall be dismissed, without prejudice to the further possible that may be imposed upon them for transgressing the constitution.

CHARTER X.

25. On the proposition of the Crown the Cortes shall annually fix the land and sea forces, which shall be voted previously to the budget.

26. In every province there shall be bolies of national militia, whose organization and service shall be regulated by a law, and the King may, if necessary, dispose of this force within its province, but not out of its province, unless with the consent of the Cortes.

27. The laws shall determine the period and manner in which shall take place the trial by jury of all classes of effences, and the most efficacious guarantees for preventing attacks on the individual security of Spaniards. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on January 22 speaks of the chances of a Carlist insur-

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on January 22, speaks of the chances of a Carlist insursurrection thus—

From all that can be learned here and from the south of France nothing would appear more likely than that an attrapt will be made in Spain by the Carlists before long. It is stated that General Cabrera has at last consented te lead the movement in Catalonia. It is not nowever, out of any great congdence in the result, or from any very great seal in the cause that he ventures again to take the field. Enjoying a position which no one ever dreamt he would attain, it is not very strange that he should prefer the repose which its possession secures to him. To live in a comfortable house in Eaton square, without care or trouble of any kind, is very different from wandering about the bleak mountains of Catalonia at the head of a few hundred insurgents. No one better than Cabrera appreciates the advantages that have been thrown in his way, and he must also know that his name is one which had better be kept in the shade than come again before the public. It is said, nevertheless, that he has yielded to the entreaties of Ello, who was the bearer of letters to him from the Count of Montemolin, and with whom he has been lately reconciled after an extrangement of some time. Juntas have been held in Paris, and continue to be so, with the object of fixing the period for the meditater rising, and concerting the means for making it successful. The arrival of Ello at a certain village near Pau, in the Lower Pyreness, will, it is supposed, be the signal for the movement. He is expected to enter Navarre, and Cabrera Catalonia. At Bordeaux, too, another Carlist chelf is very active, and there Juntas are also beld. As a matter of course the Carlists express themselves very sanguine of success. The probability is that the movement will cause a good deal of embarrasment to the government—may encourage the republican party to try what they can do, give rise to pronunciaments of the National Guard, of which some

China.
THE REVOLUTION STILL PROGRESSING—SETTLEMENT
OF THE TEA DUTY QUESTION.
Telegraphic accounts from China, of date December
12th, mention a slight rise in the rate of exchange,
tending to increase the shipments of silver from Britain.
The export of tea to date was 44,000,000 lbs., and as the
total, which lately showed a "efficiency, has thus reached
an amount exactly equal to the export up to the corresponding period of last year, and no supplies are coming
from Canton, the shipments from Foo-chos-foo and
Shanghase must have been unexpectedly active. Of silk
the export was 26,000 bales, against 28,000 last year, and
the stock at Shanghase was only 1,500 bales of inferior
quality.

the stock at Shanghae was only 1,500 bales of inferior quality.

Political affairs in the South were in a position more critical than ever, and the Canton authorities had applied officially for assistance to the American and Eogish Consuls, with what result is not stated, although it is to be presumed all interference will be avoided. No produce had arrived from the interior, and the trade of the port was completely suspended.

The long-vexed question as to the payment of the arresrs of export duties on tea at Shanghae, claimed by the imperial government, in the absence of all power to collect them, is stated to have been settled, as far as the Americans are concerned, by an agreement to pay up one-third.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Friday evening, Jan. 26.— The question of the existence of the Cabinet has been the only subject of attention to day, and the peers the only subject of attention to day, and the general transactions in the various departments of business have consequently been unimportant. Cancols for money, which left off last evening at 90% to 91, were first quoted 90% to 90%, whence they gradually improved, the mirket closing, after some alight fluctuations in the course of the afternoon, at 91 to 35. For the account the last quotation was 91% to There was no foreign news, and money was in md-

There was no foreign news, and money was in moderate demand on government ascurities at 3½ per cent. Bank stock left off at 210 to 211; Reduced, 91½ to ½; New Three per Cents, 91½ to ½; Long Annuities, 4½; India Stock, 223 to 226; India bonds, 11s. to 14s. premium; Exchequer bills, 4s, to 7s. premium; and Exchequer bonds, 99½ to ½.

Foreign securities were steady, and the operations generally were limited. In Tarkish, purchases for money took place at 70½, and for the account at 76 and 70½. The final quotation was 76½. French seeipleft off 3½ to 4 premium. The other transactions comprised—Brasilian for account, 100; Banish Three per Cents., 81; the Five per Cents., 104; Mexican Direc per Cents., 21; Spanish Three per Cents., 236¾ and 36; the New Deferred, 17½ and ¼; Spanish Certificates, 4½, Dutch Two and a Haif per Cents., 62; and 67½, and the Four per Cent Certificates, 93.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon bills upon Paris were much offered, and there was a further advance in the rate. With regard to other places, quotations were about the same as last post.

The last accounts from the Paris Bourse this evening show no alteration, but the tendency is towards increased firmness. M. Magne, it is said, is to become Vinance Minister, in place of M. Bineau, who retires from ill health.

The return from the Bank of England for the week coding the 20th of Jacourry, gives the following results.

ill health.

The return from the Bank of England for the week coding the 20th of January, gives the following results when compared with the previous week.

Public deposits. £2,257,127 Decrease. £57,166 Other deposits. 10,842,278 Decrease. 474 Rest. 259,537 Increase. 31,528 On the other side of the account.

and 142 barrels have been offered at auction; the catage descriptions were taken readily, but little demand for the pale kinds; 108. to 56s. 6d. pale for the ordinary to dan fine ditto, and 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. pale for the ordinary to dan fine ditto, and 55s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. for low middling; to middling, of 250 bags native Ceylon a few lots sold read to the control of the cont

Fen. 9.-D. D. Conoven, Esq., the President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of owners of property in West street against flagging that street petition from the Directors of the Jews Hospital arking for the use of Croton water, against the

removal of the fire alarm bell at Harlem; for a public pound in the Twelfth ward; for a sewer in Leonard street from West Broadway to Hudson atreet; for a sewer in Forsythe street from Walker to Hester street, petition for a detailing to the society for the Relief of Poer Widows; petition from Edward Smith, to be removerated for in order research. nerated for injuries received by him in the discharge of his duties as firemen; of inhabitants of the Twenty-first ward, to have the new City Hall erected in Madison square, of several parties for alterations of grade in Fighty sixth sirect from First avonue to the Rest river; of Hore Company No. 55, for remaneration for money expended.

organized Relief Association, and that the Compitation of the city be directed to fraw his warrant for the above amount in favor of the Treasurer of each of call Ward Relief Associations. Referred to the Finance Committee. A PROFESTION TO TREATHER MOTHER PRIMARY SATURADA.

Councilman Warswarder offered a resolution that the Finance Committee make enquiries as to the feasibility of purchasing the Eighth Avenue Rallroad upon the organization of the committee make enquiries as to the feasibility of purchasing the Eighth Avenue Rallroad upon the organization of the committee on Finance.

THE LAWS OF THE STATE IN RELIGION TO NEW YORK.

A recolution was adopted authorizing the purchase of 1,000 ceptes of the laws of the State in relation to the city of New York, compiled by Henry E. Davies, labering of New York, compiled by Henry E. Davies, labering of New York, compiled by Henry E. Davies, labering on the two purchases of that a copyright be taken out in the name of the Corporation Counsel, the sum not to exceed \$2.800, and that the publishers have permission to print 500 ceptes on their own account.

A reaction anthorizing the Common Counsell, the Major and other officers to be furnithed with a copy of the map of the wharves and purc of the North and Load rivers, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The gas lamps being so very dim, it was difficult to see. Councilman Jenanus offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to cause the chamber of this Board to better lighted in future. Referred to the Councilman of the Pifth district of the Fourth ward, take his rest at this/floand. Carriest. Mr. Hauleb thereupen took his ceat.

The report of the special committee to whom was referred the momorials claiming the seat of the Fifthelevier of the Fourth ward, take his rest at this/floand. Carriest. Mr. Hauleb there during the position of the precise admitted by the inspectors leaving the polit sor a length se occasion, and the first own a recommittee to a councilman of the proposition of

Majority for Permard Gafney, two votes over the next highest candidate. Your committee respectfully other the fellowing resolution for your adoption.

Treadved, that Bernard Gafney be, and be is, hereby admitted to his reat in this Board, to represent the Pittieth Council district of the city of New York, be, the said Bernard Gafney, having received, according to his, a physality of two votes over the next highest candidate, at the election held on 7th November fast. The report was adopted. After disposing of some assessment papers and routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next at 5 o'clock.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Judge Woodraf.

ACTION AS ARMY A NATIONAR COMPANY.

Firs. 9.—Themse May we the Hadow Biver Builroad.
Company.—This suit was tried once before, when the jury did not agree. It was an action for damages does the plaintiff by the defendants care. It appears that the plaintiff was going up Eleventh avenue with his horse and cart when a lumber train of the defendants' care was backed against him sol broke his leg. Verdest for plaintiff, \$1,500. The Court allowed an addition of 19 por cent on the first \$500 and 5 per cent on the remainder.